

REMARKS

Claims 24, 26-31, 33-44 and 46-54 were examined and reported in the Office Action. Claims 29-31, 33-44 and 46-54 are rejected. Claims 24 and 26-28 are allowed. Claim 29 is canceled. Claims 30 and 43 are amended. Claims 24, 26-28, 30-31, 33-44 and 46-54 remain.

Applicant requests reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

I. Claim Objections

Claim 300 is objected to for informalities. Applicant has amended claim 30 to overcome the informal objection.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the informal objection for claim 30 is respectfully requested.

II. 35 U.S.C. §112

It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 29 and 43-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant has canceled claim 29. Applicant has amended claim 43 to overcome the 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph rejection.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph rejection for claims 29 and 43-54 are respectfully requested.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

A. It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 30, 33-38, 40, 43, 46-50, and 52 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U. S. Patent No. 6,141,760 issued to Abadi et al ("Abadi") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,686 issued to Peyravian et al. ("Peyravian ") further in view of Schneier ("Schneier"), *"Applied Cryptography,"* 1996, pp. 165-166 and 429-431. Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

According to MPEP §2142

[t]o establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.” (*In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)).

Further, according to MPEP §2143.03, “[t]o establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. (*In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” “*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.*” (*In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), emphasis added.)

Applicant’s amended claim 30 contains the limitations of

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generating a software application dependent password from the hash; and returning the software application dependent password to a user to gain entry to the software application, wherein a user does not need to one of remember the software application dependent password and record the software application dependent password as the software application dependent password is one of computed each time a user requests access to the specific software application and temporarily stored a first time the user requests access to the specific software application for a predetermined time period.

Applicant's amended claim 43 contains the limitations of

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application, wherein the user does not need to one of remember the software application dependent password for the selected software application and record the software application dependent password for the selected software application as the software application dependent password is generated each time a user requests access to the selected software application.

Abadi discloses generating passwords for password controlled access points. Abadi uses a master password, a service name and a username. The master password, service name and user name are combined using an irreversible function, e.g., a hash function, to generate a unique password. Abadi, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application

dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Peyravian discloses a secure method of changing a password when the password is being transmitted over untrusted networks. Peyravian uses a collision-resistant hash function.

Peyravian, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Schneier discloses symmetric key length, one-way hash functions, et al. Schneier, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software

applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Therefore, even if Abadi, Peyravian and Schneier were combined, the resulting invention would still not teach all of Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43 limitations. Since neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, and therefore, nor the combination of the three, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43, Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43 are not obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian and further in view of Schneier since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly or indirectly depend from amended claims 30 and 43, namely claims 33-38 and 40, and 46-50 and 52, respectively, would also not be obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian and further in view of Schneier for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection for claims 30, 33-38, 40, 43, 46-50, and 52 is respectfully requested.

B. It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 31 and 44 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Abadi, in view of Peyravian, in view of Schneier, and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 6, 006,333 to Nielsen ("Nielsen"). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

Applicant's claim 31 directly depends on amended claim 30. Applicant's claim 44 directly depends on amended claim 43. As discussed above in section III(A), neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, and therefore, nor the combination of the three teach, disclose or suggest Applicant's claim 30 and 43 limitations.

Nielson discloses a system for maintaining passwords for different applications. Nielson, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest Applicant's claim 30 and 43 limitations of

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Nielson, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest the limitations contained in Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43, as listed above. Since neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Nielson, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant's amended claim 30 and 43, Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43 are not obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Nielson since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly depend from amended claims 30 and 43, namely claims 31, and 44, respectively, would also not be obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Nielson for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection for claims 31 and 44 is respectfully requested.

C. It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 39 and 51 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier, and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,064,736 issued to Davis et al ("Davis"). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

Applicant's claim 39 directly depends on amended claim 30. Applicant's claim 51 directly depends on amended claim 43. As discussed above in section III(A), neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, and therefore, nor the combination of the three teach, disclose or suggest Applicant's claims 30 and 43 limitations.

Davis discloses using a MD5 algorithm. Davis, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest Applicant's claim 30 and 43 limitations of

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Davis, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest the limitations contained in Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43, as listed above. Since neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Davis, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant's amended claim 30 and 43, Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43 are not obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Davis since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly depend from amended claims 30 and 43,

namely claims 39, and 51, respectively, would also not be obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Davis for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection for claims 39 and 51 is respectfully requested.

D. It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 41, 42, 53, and 54 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abadi in view of Peyravian and Schneier, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 6,601,175 issued to Arnold et al. (“Arnold”). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

Applicant’s claims 41 and 42 indirectly depend on amended claim 30. Applicant’s claims 53 and 54 indirectly depend on amended claim 43. As discussed above in section III(A), neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, and therefore, nor the combination of the three teach, disclose or suggest Applicant’s claims 30 and 43 limitations of

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Arnold discloses password protection for data processing systems through the use of limited-use machine-specific passwords. Arnold, however, does not teach, disclose or suggest Applicant's claim 30 and 43 limitations of

receiving a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generating a plurality of random salt values for each software application; generating a hash from one random salt value and input data, the one salt value only associated with one specific software application,

or

receive a plurality of names for independent software applications that require a password for a user to use any of the software applications; generate a plurality of random salt values for the software applications; generate a hash for each of the plurality of random salt values and input data, each salt value only associated with one specific software application, the input data including a user identification and a strong password; generate a software application dependent password for one hash for a user selected software application; and return the software application dependent password to a user for the selected software application to gain entry to the selected software application.

Neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Arnold, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest the limitations contained in Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43, as listed above. Since neither Abadi, Peyravian, Schneier, Arnold, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant's amended claim 30 and 43, Applicant's amended claims 30 and 43 are not obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Arnold since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly depend from amended claims 30 and 43, namely claims 41-42, and 53-54, respectively, would also not be obvious over Abadi in view of Peyravian, Schneier and Arnold for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections for claims 41, 42, 53, and 54 are respectfully requested.

IV. Allowable Subject Matter

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's assertion that claims 24 and 26-28 are allowed.

Applicant respectfully asserts that claims 24, 26-28, 30-31, 33-44 and 46-54, as they now stand, are allowable for the reasons given above.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 24, 26-28, 30-31, 33-44 and 46-54 patentably define the subject invention over the cited references of record, and are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would be useful in moving the case forward, he is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17, particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail with sufficient postage in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 on August 30, 2006.


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